

Greek

Phrasebook & Dictionary

acknowledgments

This 7th edition of Lonely Planet's *Greek phrasebook* is based on the previous edition by the Lonely Planet Language Products team and translator Dr Thanasis Spilias.

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make the most of this phrasebook ...

Anyone can speak another language! It's all about confidence. Don't worry if you can't remember your school language lessons or if you've never learnt a language before. Even if you learn the very basics (on the inside covers of this book), your travel experience will be the better for it. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain when the locals hear you making an effort

finding things in this book

For easy navigation, this book is in sections. The Basics chapters are the ones you'll thumb through time and again. The Practical section covers basic travel situations like catching transport and finding a bed. The Social section gives you conversational phrases, pick-up lines, the ability to express opinions – so you can get to know people. Food has a section all of its own: gournets and vegetarians are covered and local dishes feature. Safe Travel equips you with health and police phrases, just in case. Remember the colours of each section and you'll find everything easily; or use the comprehensive Index. Otherwise, check the two-way traveller's Dictionary for the word you need.

being understood

Throughout this book you'll see coloured phrases on each page. They're phonetic guides to help you pronounce the language. You don't even need to look at the language itself, but you'll get used to the way we've represented particular sounds. The pronunciation chapter in Basics will explain more, but you can feel confident that if you read the coloured phrase slowly, you'll be understood.

communication tips

Body language, ways of doing things, sense of humour – all have a role to play in every culture. 'Local talk' boxes show you common ways of saying things, or everyday language to drop into conversation. 'Listen for ...' boxes supply the phrases you may hear. They start with the Greek translation (so a Greek speaker can look up the phrase they want to say to you) and then lead in to the pronunciation guide and the English translation.

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greek



official language

For more details, see the introduction.

ABOUT GREEK

Εισαγωγή

Aristotle, Homer, Plato, Sappho, Herodotus and Alexander the Great can't all be wrong in their choice of language – if you've ever come across arcane concepts such as 'democracy', exotic disciplines like 'trigonometry' or a little-known neurosis termed 'the Oedipus complex', then you'll have some inkling of the widespread influence of Greek language and culture. With just a little Modern Greek under your belt, you'll have a richer understanding of this language's impact on contemporary Western culture.

Greek is the official language of Greece and a co-official language of Cyprus, in addition to being spoken by emigrant communities in Turkey, Australia, Canada, Germany and the United States.

at a glance ...

language name: Greek

name in language:

Ελληνικά e·li·ni·ka, Νέα Ελληνικά ne·a e·li·ni·ka (Greek, Modern Greek)

language family:

Indo-European (Hellenic branch)

key countries: Greece, Cyprus

approximate number of speakers:

13 million worldwide

close relatives: Ancient Greek

donations to English: anarchy, astronomy, cosmos, democracy, drama, logic, politics ... In total, there are over 13 million Greek speakers worldwide.

Modern Greek constitutes a separate branch of the Indo-European language family, with Ancient Greek its only (extinct) relative. The first records of written Ancient Greek were found in the fragmentary Linear B tablets, dating from the 14th to the 12th centuries BC. By the 9th century BC, the Greeks had adapted the Phoenician alphabet to include vowels – the first alphabet to do so - and the script in use today came to its final form some time in the 5th century BC. The Greek script was the foundation for the Cyrillic script (used in Slavic languages) and the Latin alphabet (used in English and other European languages).

Although written Greek may have been remarkably stable

over the millennia, the spoken language has evolved considerably. In the 5th century, the dialect spoken around Athens (known as 'Attic') became the dominant speech as a result of the city-state's cultural and political prestige. Attic gained even greater influence as the medium of administration for the vast empire of Alexander the Great, and remained the official language of the Eastern Roman Empire and the Orthodox Church after the demise of the Hellenistic world. Once the Ottoman Turks took Constantinople in 1453, the Attic dialect lost its official function. In the meantime, the common language – known as *Koine* (Κοινή ki-ni) – continued to evolve. It developed a rich history of popular songs (δημοτικά τραγούδια ţhi-mo-ti-ka tra-ghu-ţhia) and absorbed vocabulary from Turkish, Italian, Albanian and other Balkan languages.

When an independent Greece returned to the world stage in 1832, it needed to choose a national language. Purists advocated a slightly modernised version of Attic known as *Kαθαρεύουσα* ka-tha-re-vu-sa (from the Greek word for 'clean'), which no longer resembled the spoken language. *Koine*, or *laiki* as it was also known (λαϊκή la-i-ki means 'popular'), had strong support as it was spoken and understood by the majority of Greeks – in the end, this was the language which gained official recognition. By the mid-20th century, *Koine/laiki* was known as 'demotic' and continued in daily use. It was banned during Greece's military dictatorship (1967-74) but then reinstated as the official language of the Hellenic Republic.

This book gives you the practical phrases you need to get by in Greek, as well as all the fun, spontaneous phrases that can lead to a better understanding of Greeks and their culture. Once you've got the hang of how to pronounce Greek words, the rest is just a matter of confidence. Local knowledge, new relationships and a sense of satisfaction are on the tip of your tongue. So don't just stand there, say something!

abbreviations used in this book

a acc f gen inf lit m	adjective accusative feminine genitive informal literal masculine	n nom pl pol sg v	neuter (after Greek) noun (after English) nominative plural polite singular verb
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BASICS > pronunciation

προφορά

The pronunciation of Greek is easy to master, as most of the sounds correspond to those found in English. Use the coloured pronunciation guides to become familiar with them, and then read directly from the Greek when you feel more confident.



vowel sounds

Greek vowels are pronounced separately even when they're written in sequence, eg ζ ώο zo·o (animal). You'll see though in the table below that some letter combinations correspond to a single sound – oupá (queue) is pronounced u-ra.

When a word ending in a vowel is followed by another word that starts with the same or a similar vowel sound, one vowel is usually omitted and the two words are pronounced as if they were one – $\Sigma \epsilon \epsilon \nu \chi \alpha \rho i \sigma \tau \dot{\nu} sef-kha-ris-to$ becomes $\Sigma' \epsilon \nu \chi \alpha \rho i \sigma \tau \dot{\nu} sef-kha-ris-to$ (Thank you). Note that the apostrophe (') is used to show that two words have been joined together.

symbol	english equivalent	greek example	transliteration
a	c a r	αλλά	a·la
е	bet	πλ έ νομ αι	<i>ple</i> ·no·me
i	lid	πίσω, πόλ η , υ ποφέρω, ε ίδος, οι κογένεια, υι ός	pi·so, po·li, i·po·fe·ro, i·ţhos, i·ko·ye·ni·a, i·os
0	lot	πόνος, πίσω	po∙n o s, pi∙s o
u	put	ου ρά	u ·ra
ia	nostalg ia	ζητ ιά νος	zi·t <i>ia</i> ·nos
io	rat io	πιο	p io

consonant sounds

Most Greek consonant sounds are also found in English – only the guttural gh and kh might need a bit of practice. Double consonants are only pronounced once – $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda o_{\zeta}$ a-los (other).

symbol	english equivalent	greek example	trans- literation
b	b ed	μπαρ	b ar
d	d og	ντ ομάτα	d o∙ <i>ma</i> ∙ta
dz	adds	τζαμί	dz a-mi
f	fit	φ ως, α υ τή	fos, af·ti
g	g ap	γκαρσόν	g ar-son
gh	guttural sound, between g oat and lo ch	γάτα	<i>gha</i> ∙ta
h	h eat	χέρι	<i>he</i> ∙ri
k	kit	καλά	k a· <i>la</i>
kh	loch (guttural sound)	χαλί	kha·li
1	let	λάδι	<i>la</i> ∙ţhi
m	mat	μαζί	ma·zi
n	not	ν αός	n a·os
ng	si ng er	ελέ γχ ω	e· <i>leng·</i> kho
р	pin	πάνω	p a∙no
ps	la ps e	ψάρι	<i>psa</i> ∙ri
r	red (trilled)	ρ άβω	ra·vo
S	sad	σ τυλό	sti-lo
t	top	τι	ti
th	theatre	θ έα	th e·a
ţh	the	δεν	ţh en
ts	hats	τσ έπη	<i>tse</i> ·pi
V	v ase	β ίζα, α ύ ριο	<i>vi</i> ·za, <i>av</i> ·ri·o
у	yes	γ έρος	<i>ye</i> ·ros
Z	Z 00	ζ έστη	z e∙sti